THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year,

$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

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☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

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Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

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Professional Cards.

New Banking House.

Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER,

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (near-ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

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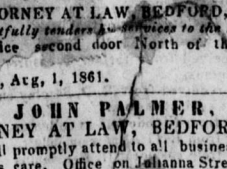
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April 12 1861.

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CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

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Nov. 29. KRAMER & CO.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3088

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1863. VOL. 7, NO 21.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

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TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,

WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

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Fancy Dry Goods,

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Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambries Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETT & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

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Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

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BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

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COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

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AND

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March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

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BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

NEWLIN, PERNLEY & CO.

HARDWAE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

MIHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

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M. WARTMAN, E. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

The Columbia *Spy*, having hoisted our banner, says to its readers, that Simon Syntax now edits a like column for it. We would, however, here take the opportunity to inform the readers of that paper, that this is all a hoax. Simon *pure* is still among the frosty mountains and now, after a long silence, finding that his name has gone abroad, he has concluded once more to take up the *battle-axe* and strike for popular enlightenment. Thanking the former contributors to this column for their valuable assistance, he would ask them to renew their contributions, extending an invitation, at the same time, to any others who may desire to help on with the great work of Common School Education. Come, teachers of Bedford county, give us your might. Send us an occasional piece for this column. Give us a report of the working of your District Institutes. Tell us what you are doing in the remote parts of the county and we will again return our thanks.

SIMON.

PRIMARY TEACHING.

"Intellectual progress is of necessity, from the concrete to the abstract." Knowing the above to be true, and that the intellectual operations of a child consist in hearing and seeing rather than in reasoning and reflecting, we must, if we wish to teach with success, direct our first efforts to those senses. The restless curiosity, the great desire to *see* and *hear* things must, in a measure, be satisfied. His great inquisitiveness is but natural as is his aversion to all abstract thinking and any method of teaching that seeks to overcome either of these must be false and must result in no good. The teacher who still persists in teaching contrary to this knowledge, thwarts the very object of teaching which is merely to help nature—to help the mind to develope itself properly. We repeat, the senses of sight and hearing being the first to develope themselves they should first receive a thorough training. Any lessons, then, that can be given by the teacher to cultivate these should precede all others. Conversation upon simple subjects, lessons on familiar objects should come first. A distinguished educator once remarked in a lecture that he had known pupils who had been taught the *names* and *forms* of familiar objects first, to learn the whole alphabet in a single day. This however may be regarded as partly an exception. Still it shows how comparatively easy is the transition from the concrete to the abstract—from the *known* to the *unknown*. Our primary pupils should have more lessons to impress *form* upon the mind before being required to study the alphabet.—But the first lessons commonly given in our schools address themselves directly to the child's memory. Before he has had any lessons upon form or outline a number of abstract, arbitrary characters are presented to him, again and again, until the child becomes wearied and the teacher, in his blind endeavors, out of patience, pronounces the child a *block-head*. Need we wonder then, that so much time is spent in *endeavoring* to teach the alphabet. Need we wonder that the child grows tired of the dull routine and that for want of something pleasant to do it grows idle and mischievous. But how is this to be remedied? By first giving the child lessons upon familiar objects. By passing from these to the alphabet and there following the same order. With slate and pencil have the letters drawn in each recitation, and when the lesson is over give it something else to draw. Thus you will not only employ the *time* but the *hands*, that are often so mischievous, too. One advantage in this is that while the teacher is hearing another class the smaller pupils are preparing their lesson on the slate and when their time to recite comes they will be as eager as the most advanced pupils; another advantage is that the *form* of the letters is thus more fully impressed upon the child's mind. But this method *alone* will sometimes fail as will any other, used exclusively. Should the teacher find the pupil growing weary of drawing the letters and thus learning them, then abandon the method entirely for a few days and adopt another and invariably he will find the pupil work with double diligence when the slate and pencil are again given him. Our reason for thus urging the *slate and pencil* method for learning the alphabet is, that it is the imitative method and children *learn* by *imitation*.

WESP.

PUNCTUALITY IN SCHOOL.

There is no principle of action more commendable in a scholar, than punctuality. Everything in its time and just at the time, should be the motto of every teacher and scholar, and is as important as "a place for every thing and every thing in its place." After the routine of duties performed at their proper time becomes a habit, it is actually a pleasure. The school boy who prides himself on being regular at school and prompt on the recitation bench, relishes his task much better and is happier than he who indulges in his idleness and is always behind. The necessity of sending scholars punctually to school is often too lightly regarded by the parents.—They do not consider that an hour's absence in the morning deprives them of their most important recitation, of their best hour for study.—How much time might be saved by using all those little *moments* thus thrown away, and if they were applied in the right manner how much might be accomplished.—*Pa. S. Journal.*

Message of Jefferson Davis to the Rebel Congress.

"I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries, since my message of January last. On the contrary, there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality and, their action, in some cases, has assumed a character positively unfriendly.

"You have heretofore been informed that by common understanding, the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent had been left by foreign powers to the two great maritime nations of Western Europe, and that the Governments of these two nations had agreed to take no measures without previous concert. The result of these arrangements has, therefore, placed it in the power of either France or England to obstruct at pleasure the recognition to which the Confederacy is justly entitled or even to prolong the continuance of hostilities on this side of the Atlantic, if the policy of either could be promoted by the postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possessed of great influence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe as to render them subservient to the purpose of aiding one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other. I referred, at your last session, to some of the leading points in the course pursued by professed neutrals, which betrayed a partisan leaning to the side of our enemies; but events have since occurred which induce me to renew the subject in greater detail than was then deemed necessary."

The Message then recapitulates the action of England in reference to the observance of the blockade, and discusses at length the validity of that action under international law. In this connection it is said:

"The intimation that relations with these States would be discreditable because they are slaveholding would probably have been omitted if the official personage who has published it to the world had remembered that these States were when colonies, made slaveholding by the direct exercise of the power of Great Britain, whose dependencies they were, and whose interests in the slave trade were then supposed to require that her colonies should be made slaveholding."

It is complained, also, that England has acted unfairly in permitting the Federals to obtain supplies in that country, while denying the same privilege to the rebels.

The course of France is thus referred to:

"It is not in my power to apprise you to what extent the Government of France shares the views unreservedly avowed by that of Great Britain, no published correspondence of the French Government on the subject having been received. No public protest nor opposition, however, has been made by his imperial Majesty against the prohibition to trade with us, imposed on French citizens by the paper blockade of the United States, although I have reason to believe that an unsuccessful attempt was made on his part to secure the assent of the British Government to a course of action more consonant with the dictates of public law and with the demands of justice towards us."

As to the right of the rebels to claim recognition as a nation the Message says!

"For nearly three years this Government has exercised unquestioned jurisdiction over many millions of willing and united people. It has met and defeated vast armies of invaders, who have in vain sought its subversion. Supported by the confidence and affection of its citizens, the Confederacy has lacked no element which distinguishes an independent nation, according to the principles of public law. Its legislative, executive and judicial departments, each in its sphere, have performed their appropriate functions with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profound peace, and the whole energies of the people have been developed in the organization of vast armies, while their rights and liberties have rested secure under the protection of the courts of justice. This Confederacy is either independent or it is a dependency of the U. States, for no other earthly power claims the right to govern it. Without one historic fact on which the pretension can rest, without one line or word of treaty or convenant, which can give color to title, the United States have asserted, and the British Government has chosen to concede, that those sovereign States are dependencies of the Government which is administered at Washington. Great Britain has accordingly entertained with that Government the closest and most intimate relations while retaining, on its demand, ordinary amicable intercourse with us; and has, under arrangements made with the other nations of Europe, not only denied our just claim of admission into the family of nations, but interposed a passive though effectual bar to the acknowledgment of our rights by other powers. So soon as it had become apparent, by the declarations of the British Ministers in the debates of the British Parliament in July last, that Her Majesty's Government was determined to persist indefinitely in a course of policy which, under professions of neutrality, had become subservient to the designs of our enemy, I felt it my duty to recall the Commissioners formerly accredited to that Court, and the correspondence on the subject is submitted to you."

Claiming no favor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own ability to defend our own rights against the utmost efforts of an infuriate foe, we had thought it not extravagant to expect that assistance would be withheld from our enemies, and that the conduct of foreign nations would be marked by a genuine impartiality between the belligerents. It was not supposed that a professed neutrality would be so conducted as to justify the Foreign Secretary of the British nation in explaining, in correspondence with our enemies, how 'the impartial observance of neutral obligations by her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties.' The British Government may deem this war a favorable occasion for establishing, by the temporary sacrifice of their neutral rights, a precedent which shall justify the future exercise of those extreme belligerent pretensions that their naval power renders so formidable."

THE ARMY.

The rebel army, according to the message, is in better condition than ever before, but men are still greatly needed:

"In view of the large conscription recently ordered by the enemy, and their subsequent call for volunteers, to be followed, if ineffectual, by a still further draft, we are admonished that no effort must be spared to add largely to our effective force as promptly as possible. The sources of supply are to be found by restoring to the army all who are improperly absent, putting an end to substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details, and placing in the ranks such of the able-bodied men now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks and other employes who are doing service for which the negroes may be found competent."

The Message recommends the organization of an Invalid Corps, and urges that all new recruits be assigned to veteran organization, instead of being formed into distinct companies and regiments. As to the ordnance department, it is said:

"The reports from the ordnance and mining bureaus are very gratifying, and the extension of our means of supply of arms and munitions of war from our home resources has been such as to ensure our ability soon to become mainly if not entirely, independent of supplies from foreign countries. The establishments for the casting of guns and projectiles, for the manufacture of small arms and of gunpowder, for the supply of nitre from artificial nitre beds, and mining operations generally, have been so distributed through the country as to place our resources beyond the reach of partial disasters."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

"A systematic and concerted effort has been made to quiet the complaints in the United States of those relatives and friends of the prisoners in our hands who are unable to understand why the cartel is not executed in their favor, by the groundless assertion that we are the parties who refuse compliance. Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made that, in accordance with our law and the general orders of the deparment, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field, and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaigns, while it is not pretended by the enemy that they treat prisoners by the same generous rule. By an indulgence, perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle. In contrast to this treatment, the most revolting inhumanity has characterized the conduct of the United States towards prisoners held by them. One prominent fact, which admits no denial or palliation, must suffice as a test. The officers of our army, natives of Southern and semi-tropical climates, and unprepared for the cold of a Nothern winter, have been conveyed, for imprisonment, during the rigors of the present season, to the most Northern and exposed situations that could be selected by the enemy. There, beyond the reach of comforts, and often even of news from home and family, and exposed to the piercing cold of the Northern lakes, they are held by men who cannot be ignorant of, even if they do not design, the probable result. How many of our unfortunate friends and comrades who have passed unscathed through numerous battles, will perish on Johnson's Island, under the cruel trial to which they are subjected, none but the Omniscient can foretell."

THE REBEL NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy gives in detail the operations of that Department since January last, embracing information of the disposition and employment of the vessels, officers and men, and the construction of vessels at Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Selma, and on the rivers Roanoke, Neuse, Pedee, Chattahoochee and Tombigbee; the accumulation of ship timber and supplies, and the manufacture of ordnance stores and equipments. The foundries and workshops have been greatly improved, and their capacity to supply all demands for heavy ordnance for coast and harbor defence is only limited by our deficiency in the requisite skilled labor.—The want of such labor and of seamen seriously affect the operations of the Department.

The skill, courage and activity of our cruisers at sea cannot be too highly commended.—They have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy without suffering a single disaster, and have seriously damaged the shipping interests of the United States by compelling their foreign commerce to seek the protection of neutral flags.

CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

I cannot close this Message without again adverting to the savage ferocity which still marks the conduct of the enemy in the prosecution of the war. After their repulse from the defences before Charleston, they first sought revenge by an abortive attempt to destroy the city with an incendiary composition, thrown by improved artillery, from a distance of four miles. Failing in this, they changed their missiles, but fortunately have thus far succeeded only in killing two women in the city. Their commanders, Butler, McNeil and Turchin, whose horrible barbarities have made their names widely notorious, and everywhere execrable, are still honored and cherished by the authorities at Washington. The first named, after having been withdrawn from the scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of war, (in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged humanity in Europe,) has just been put in a new command at Norfolk, where helpless women and children are again placed at his mercy.

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Whenever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they could seize, and have either left the aged, the women, and the children, to perish by starvation, or have gathered them into camps where they have been wasted by a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependents, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated wherever brought in contact with the invaders. By the Northern man, on whose deep-rooted prejudices no kindly restrained influence is exercised, they are treated with aversion and neglect. There is little hazard in predicting that, in all localities where the enemy have gained a temporary foothold, the negroes, who under our care increased sixfold in number since their importation in the Colonies of Great Britain, will have been reduced by mortality, during the war, to not more than one-half their previous number.

Information on this subject is derived not only from our own observation and from reports of the negroes who succeed in escaping from the enemy, but full confirmation is afforded by statements published in the Northern journals by humane persons engaged in making appeals to the charitable for aid in preventing the ravages of disease, exposure and starvation among the negro women and children who are crowded into encampments.

The frontier of our country bears witness to the alacrity and efficiency with which the general orders of the enemy have been executed, in the devastation of the farms, the destruction of the agricultural implements, the burning of the houses, and the plunder of everything moveable. Its whole aspect is a comment on the ethics of general order issued by the United States on the 24th of April, 1863, comprising "instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field," and of which the following is an example:

"Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of *armed* enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally *unavoidable* in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capture of every armed enemy, and of every enemy of importance to the hostile Government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property and obstructions of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subistence and safety of the army; and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith, either positively pledged, regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war, do not cease, on this account, to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God."

The striking contrast to these teachings and practices presented by our army when invading Pennsylvania illustrates the moral character of our people. Though their forbearance may have been unmerited and unappreciated by the enemy, it was imposed by their own self-respect which forbade their degenerating from Christian warriors into plundering ruffians, assailing the property, lives and honor of helpless non-combatants. If their conduct when thus contrasted with the inhuman practices of our foe, fail to command the respect and sympathy of civilized nations in our day, it cannot fail to be recognized by their less deceived posterity.

CONCLUSION.

The message concludes as follows:

"The hope last year entertained of an early termination of the war has not been realized. Could carnage have satisfied the appetite of our enemy for the destruction of human life, or grief have appeased their wanton desire to inflict human suffering, there has been bloodshed enough on both sides, and two lands have been sufficiently darkened by the weeds of mourning to induce a disposition for peace.

"If unanimity in a people could dispel delusion, it has been displayed too unmistakably not to have silenced the pretence that the Southern States were merely disturbed by a factious insurrection, and it must long since have been admitted that they were but exercising their reserved right to modify their own Government in such manner as would best secure their own happiness. But these considerations have been powerless to allay the unchristian hate of those who, long accustomed to draw large profits from a union with us, cannot control the rage excited by the conviction that they, by their own folly, destroyed the richest sources of their prosperity. They refuse even to listen to proposals for the only peace possible between us—a peace which, recognizing the impassable gulf which divides us, may leave the two peoples separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the causeless war now waged against us. Having begun the war in direct violation of their Constitution, which forbade the attempt to coerce a State, they have been hardened by crime, until they no longer attempt to veil their purpose to destroy the institutions and subvert the Government and independence of the States. We now know that the only reliable hope for peace is in the vigor of our resistance, as the cessation of their hostility, is only to be expected from the pressure of their necessities.

"The patriotism of the people has proved equal to every sacrifice demanded by our country's need. We have been united as a people never were united under like circumstances before. God has blessed us with success disproportionate to our means, and under His divine favor our labors must at last be crowned with the reward due to men who have given all they possessed to the righteous defence of their inalienable rights, their homes and their altars."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

S. P. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 25, 1863.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF Gov. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞Money, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Union Men, Stand from Under!

The Abolition President of what were once honorably known as the *United* States, has at last displayed the cloven foot of *Disunion* which he has so long successfully concealed from the view of the public. He has issued a proclamation to the people of the revolted states, imposing upon them an oath which he knows they cannot and will not take; an oath which, if taken by them, binds them to yield up their property, their institutions, nay, their very liberty itself; and the taking of this oath he makes the condition of their return to their allegiance to the Federal Government. They must either swear that they will surrender their property, their state institutions, and by so doing, sell themselves into political slavery, or they cannot be permitted to return to their renounced citizenship, no matter how penitent of the sin of Secession or how strong the love for the old Union which has been rekindled in their regenerated hearts. The President looks upon them as aliens who must be NATURALIZED—aye, naturalized or hanged!—naturalized by taking the oath which he has prescribed for the purpose of taking from them their property, or hanged as rebels because they will not take it. It is not enough for him that those who are in rebellion, shall lay down their arms, seek the shelter of the old flag and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made in conformity thereto; he must have more than this; they must yield into his hands their liberty and their property. Shylock, despicable as he was, demanded only what his creditor had stipulated to give him; but Lincoln, not satisfied with "the pound of flesh nearest the heart," demands more than is "nominated in the bond"—he must have the heart, the very soul, itself, of Southern institutions and prosperity.

Now, this unreasonable, unconstitutional and tyrannical edict of the President means *Disunion*. It cannot mean anything else. Mr. Lincoln's three years' experience in the Presidential chair, has certainly taught him that whilst there still remain in the revolted States some who are willing to swear allegiance to the Constitution and the constitutional Laws of the country, there are none who will swear away their own property and institutions for the *privilege* of being governed by a Federal Abolition satrap! Hence, the President, in making his proclamation with the full knowledge of this fact, did so for the purpose of confirming disunion and forever preventing the restoration of the republic. He has become a convert to the doctrines of Garrison and Phillips, who maintain that the constitution and the Union are but "synonyms of slavery." He now argues, thus: To restore the Union is to save negro slavery; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, preferring the freedom of the negro to the restoration of the Union, will impose such conditions upon those persons in the revolted states who may be willing to return to their allegiance, as will send them back into the arms of Secession; and, though this will destroy the Union, by prolonging the war, it will, also, destroy negro slavery.

Friends of the Union! Can you, will you, dare you support such infamous devilishness as this?

MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—We have been requested to call the attention of the reader to the programme of exercises of the Teachers' Association, published in another column. The annual meeting of the Association will be held in this place, during the week beginning Monday, 28th inst. Quite a number of Reports and Essays will be read before the Association, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, lectures on a variety of subjects, will be delivered by gentlemen invited for that purpose by the Association.

☞The men who are in power now, can't even "run" a penitentiary successfully, as was shown by their permitting the escape of Morgan. How, then, can it be expected that they will "run" the Government with success?

☞Geo. R. & W. Oster have purchased the store of Adam B. Carn and are about opening out a large assortment of new goods. See card in another column.

☞We publish, on our outside, as a matter of news, some of the more important portions of the message of Jeff Davis to the Confederate Congress.

☞The School Directors of Bloody Run advertise for proposals to build a school-house in that borough. See advertisement.

☞We are requested to say that the stores will be closed on Christmas.

Congress.

The Senate military Committee have reported in favor of the repeal of the $300 commutation. It is probable, however, that the sum to be paid in commutation will be raised to $500, instead of the commutation clause being repealed. There are also propositions before Congress to consolidate the two classes subject to the draft, into one class.—Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, offered a series of Peace Resolutions, the substance of them being to the effect that the President be empowered to send three commisioners to Richmond, to negotiate "to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution." Mr. Washburne, Abolitionist, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 98 ayes to 59 noes, showing a majority of 39 in favor of the continuance of the war. Last year there were but *five* peace men in Congress. Although this resolution failed, the friends of peace have great reason to feel encouraged by the flattering vote cast against laying it on the table. Our Representative, Gen. Coffroth, is one of the 59 true men who dared to vote *no*.

Mr. Rollins, of Mo., offered the Crittenden resolutions (not the compromise) which the last Congress repudiated. Mr. Lovejoy, Abolition, moved to lay them on the table. Lovejoy's motion was lost by a vote of 52 ayes to 115 noes! This vote developed the radical strength and showed it to be very weak; it is also considered a rebuke to the Administration. Some seven so-called Republicans, from this state, voted for Lovejoy's motion.—Gen. Coffroth has given notice that he will, at an early day introduce the following named bills, from which it will be seen that our member is working with his usual energy:

A bill to aid in the completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad for military and postal purposes.

Also, a bill to pay the citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by them during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army.

Also, a bill to encourage volunteering, by increasing the wages of the volunteer.

Also, a bill to increase the pensions of the privates in the Army who were and are killed in battle or who died or die from sickness while engaged in the service of the United States.

Christmas.

"A merry Christmas" to all our readers! May the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour, be one of joy and gladness to every heart. Let us forget, on that day, the turmoil and trouble, the sadness and sorrow, the misery and crime of the every day world, and let our thoughts dwell on that millennial fraternity and concord to be ushered in when humanity shall realize in all its fulness, in its height, its depth, and its breadth the boundless love and pity which prompted the Immortal Creator to clothe Himself in mortality for the sake of the salvation of the perishing creature. Let us on that day, too, remember that Christ is the Prince of Peace, that He tells us, "Blessed are the Peacemakers," and remembering these things, let us pray Almighty God to deliver us from the horrors of war and cause Peace to bless us once again, as a nation, with its influences of love, harmony and prosperity.

The Draft.

We are in receipt of a circular from Capt. Eyster, Provost Marshal for this district, from which we learn that the time for examining Aliens, Non-Residents, persons manifestly disabled, &c., is extended to Jan. 5, 1864. Persons drafted in August last, need not appear. Only persons manifestly and permanently disabled, foreigners and non-residents are to appear.

☞We have neglected to notice that Mr. Bunn, the late Prothonotary, has retired from office, and that O. E. Shannon, Esq., his successor, has been duly installed. Mr. Bunn was an obliging and gentlemanly officer and a man for whom, personally, we have always had the greatest respect. As for our friend, Mr. Shannon, it is almost supererogatory to say any thing in his praise, as he is known, by every body, to be just "the right man in the right place." May his term of office be a pleasant one to himself and all concerned.

Government Expenditures!

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes, on the 22d November, as follows:

"As the opinion is semi-officially promulgated and reiterated that the estimates of the budget for the next fiscal year will be $1,200,000,000, (those for the Navy-Department alone being about $150,000,000) we can approximate the total Government expenditure from the beginning of the war to the end of the fiscal year in 1865. For the several sessions they are as follows for definite objects: For extra session of 1861, $264,150,000; for regular session of 1861, $394,000,000; for regular session of 1862-3, $978,120,000—total, 2,133,180,000; add for estimates for the next fiscal year, $1,200,000,000—total, $3,333,170,000."

We beg our readers to dwell for a moment on these figures. Our appropriations under Mr. Lincoln's Administration already amounted to two thousand one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars. The next fiscal year, beginning on the first day of July, 1863, is to cost us twelve hundred millions: making a total of upwards of THREE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS. THE INTEREST ON WHICH AMOUNTS TO TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, A YEAR, AND WHICH MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION!!! This may be set down as the cost of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—eclipsing the entire expenditures of the Government from its first organization, under Washington, down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's term!

Murder by Home Guards in Indiana!

A Dunkard Preacher Killed in Cold Blood!

The following letter from a gentleman well known in this county, has been handed us for publication. The outrages which it recounts are almost too horrible for belief, yet there is no doubt of their truth. Such is the state of things brought upon us by the party now in power. Even freedom to worship God is destroyed, in some places, by the hirelings of the Lincoln despotism. Even the inoffensive Dunkards, whom the savage Indians but rarely molested, are hunted down for opinion's sake, by cowardly, blood-thirsty Abolition homeguards! But read the letter of Mr. Richey, good people, and judge for yourselves.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Dec. 11, 1863.

Governor Morton's *home guards* have been cutting up some pretty big swells for some time. Forty of them went to a Dunkard meeting, about 10 miles from here, to drive the democrats away, of which there were only 9 or 10 there. They came on horse back, waving their hats, and made the air hideous with their yells.—When they got to the church they jumped off, some hitched their horses and some did not, the captain jumped on the fence, with his hat in one hand and a revolver in the other, shouted to his men to pitch into them. Then the work commenced, four and five home guards to one democrat; they used revolvers, stones, and steel knuckles, there were about 40 shots fired and four wounded by the shooting and the most of the others, were more or less injured by being beaten with stones, there were 16 shots fired at one man, while he was making his escape. There was one man standing with his back against the fence, when two or three caught him by the arms from the opposite side of the fence and held him, while two or three others beat him with stones and steel knuckles in the face, till it was all cut to pieces. His wife was in the church, at the time, and hearing that her husband was a victim ran out and implored the demons to desist, when one fiend in human shape pushed her back, and qualifying his terms with an oath, said if she didn't leave he would blow her brains out, at the same time flourishing a revolver in her face. The preacher made his escape by jumping out of the back window and ran to the woods. They said they intended to kill the preacher. Some two weeks afterwards, ten or eleven of the same gang, rode up to the house of a Mr. Crist, a Dunkard preacher, about 9 o'clock at night and hallooed, when Mr. Crist's son went to the door. They asked him if that was where William Rader lived. He told them not, but Mr. Rader lived at the next house. Then they asked him if there was an apple-butter-boiling at Rader's.—He told them he did not know, he did not keep the run of the apple-butter-boilings. Then they asked him if there were any "Butternuts," in that neighborhood. He told them, he did not know of any, but he believed some people called all the Democrats Butternuts, he said he was a Democrat. Then they said they were just going around cleaning out butternuts. The young man then turned to go into the house, when they fired two shots at him. He ran for his gun and fired at them and wounded one of them in the arm. Then they left, but next night they came back, when Mr. Crist had barred his door. They called to him to open; Crist still refused to open it. Then they got a rail and began to batter the door down when Mr. Crist and family retreated to a back-room and fastened the door. They broke it open also, and rushed in; young Crist struck one on the side of the head and shoulder cutting his shoulder pretty badly, the old man stood with a chair drawn when they fired two shots at him, one ball passing through his head, another thro' his body, killing him instantly. Then they tied the young man and started to Muncie, the county seat of Delaware county, where they said they were going to hang him in the public square. When they got there, Judge Buckles hearing of the murder, had them all arrested and held to bail, the Capt. and Lieut. in the sum of $1,500 each, and the rest at $1,000 each. The balance of the home guards swear that if Judge Buckles, or any jury convict them they will burn them up or kill them. I expect nothing else but they will be all cleared. They have had several other scrapes which I have not room, nor time to relate. Well, John, I will still cling to the constitution and Union as long as there is hope. I can't acknowledge "old Abe the government, for old Abe has got the small pox, and of course in that case the government would have it too, and I don't like a spotted government. JAMES RICHEY.

For the Gazette.

"The Tree-cutters."

MR. EDITOR:—I take my pen in hand to give you an account of an event that lately happened in West Providence township, this county—that loyal township which rolled up so big a majority for Andrew G. Curtin, that place that stands side by side with Maine and Massachusetts in love for the negro. In the aforesaid township there was recently a protracted meeting at the Methodist Church, on the land belonging to Mr. George Baughman and near his residence. The meeting was in progress for several weeks, and on Friday evening, December 11th, some Abolitionist (for no Democrat would be mean enough to do such an act) made a raid on the orchard of Mr. John Mortimore, a near neighbor of Mr. Baughman, and cut down all his apple trees but four, and injured two of these four very much. The trees were small, but were in a thriving condition, and being all grafts, in a few years they would have produced apples. Who would have thought of an act like this being committed in the "loyal" township of West Providence! Now, had it been done in Juniata, Southampton, or Colerain, according to the talk of the Abolitionists, it would not seem so strange as they tell us that "Copperheads" will do tricks of this sort, but in West Providence, where there are but few Democrats (or "Copperheads," as they call them) I would never have thought of it. Shame on the vindictive partizan that did it. He ought never to have another apple to eat, the remainder of his life. An act like that is fifty degrees worse than "barn-burning."

Yours, in haste, A. B. C.

RELIGION IN CONGRESS.—The *Presbyterian Banner* is not altogether satisfied with the present House of Representatives. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, was defeated by Rev. W. H. Channing, an Unitarian minister of Washington, who according to the *Banner*, is not a "Christian," and "cannot take the members to the throne of grace." This, our cotemporary says, is an outrage on the members' "Christian constituents, both Protestant and Romanist."

BEDFORD, Dec. 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

I have just read your remarks upon the election in the National House of Representatives, of a Unitarian, as chaplain. Has your article fathomed the subject in its deep significance?—Has not this act of Congress a more terrible meaning than you have seen? What is the creed of the Christian Church?—Is not the the sum and substance of it all—the first, the last, the centre—the beginning and the end—the foundation stone of the structure, the great truth, that Jesus Christ is a *divine* being—"GOD, VERY GOD." All other doctrines hang on this. It is the sole life of the Church. What is the belief of the Unitarian? That Jesus Christ is not God, but man, a mere man. They rob Him of the only attribute upon which hangs the world's salvation. What then is the meaning of the act by which the Congress of a Christian nation rejected a Christian as Chaplain and chose a Unitarian instead?—What! but the deliberate declaration that Jesus Christ, the "GREAT GOD-MAN," the God of the Christian, is not God? What! but the solemn repudiation by a nation through its representatives, of the world's Redeemer? Will the people stand bound by such an act. God forbid!

THE WAR.

The raid upon Catlett's Station in the rear of Gen. MEADE's army on Sunday last, was but the precursor of another more successful one, on Wednesday night. About twenty miles from Alexandria, the Orange railroad is crossed by Pope's Run. The bridge is about one hundred feet long, and at six o'clock on Wednesday evening the guard at this point was attacked by the Confederate cavalry, eight hundred strong. The guard being but a single company of infantry, were quickly captured and the bridge burned. The enemy then began tearing up the rails on this side of the bridge and had done so for some two miles, when they were met by a reinforcement sent from Fairfax. It was excessively dark and raining in torrents, and after firing a few volleys, the opposing forces rested on their arms for the night. Communication between MEADE's army and Washington is thus cut off and his supplies obstructed. No information can be procured from the Rapidan and the real extent of the damage done is not known. Pope's Run is a short distance east of Bull Run.

The details which reach us of General LONGSTREET's movements on Monday last, represent the Federal defeat as far more serious than was anticipated. General WILCOX commanding the Federal force has retreated to Tazwell, eight miles south of Cumberland Gap, leaving the road open to Knoxville. Gen. LONGSTREET has made a sudden advance upon that place, and on Wednesday was fighting at Blairs Cross Roads, but twelve miles east of Knoxville. The citizens of the town were fleeing to the mountains. As a large portion of SHERMAN's command has returned to Chattanooga, Gen. LONGSTREET is by this time seriously threatening KNOXVILLE from the east. Affairs in that quarter are being rapidly restored to their old condition.

Gen. GRANT's army at Chattanooga, was preparing winter quarters; a Confederate ammunition train between Chattanooga and Knoxville had been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal troops.

The Chesapeake having been recaptured in British waters some trouble is feared with the Canadian authorities. Lord LYONS has taken the matter in hand.

The Confederate loss in the battles of Chattanooga was 4,919.—*Age.*

The intelligence, or rather the reports from East Tennessee are much of a muddle. A dispatch to a Cincinnati paper, dated Cumberland Gap, on Friday last, states that Gen. Longstreet divided his forces on Monday, the 14th, one portion making an attack on Bean's Station, and the other at Kelley's Ford, with the design of cutting off the Federal forces under Generals Shackleford and Foster. The movement was frustrated, however, by Gen. Ferrier. Heavy firing was heard on Thursday between the town of Tazewell and the Clinch river, and it was reported that Gen. Longstreet had been killed and his forces surrounded. Another dispatch to a Cincinnati journal, dated at London, Ky., on Sunday, says that Gen. Shackleford had arrived there en route for home. He left Blair's Cross-Road on Wednesday, the 16th. The Federal forces were then concentrating at that point. The battle at Bean's Station, on Monday, commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until dark, the Federal forces holding their ground until that time, when they withdrew, losing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed and wounded. A Nashville dispatch dated Saturday, says that the latest advices from Knoxville, received there, reported everything as quiet in the vicinity. Gen. Longstreet has returned to Bull Gap, with the purpose, it is supposed, of wintering in the Watuga valley, or with a view of moving into North Carolina.—*Baltimore Sun.*

R. R. R.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS,

Lumbermen, boatmen, sailors, and others.—All the medicine you require to protect you against sudden attacks of disease, and to cure you if seized with any malarious fever, Chills and fever, Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Ship fever, Yellow fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Attacks, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Poison, is Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Pills. With these two remedies you can protect yourselves against any disease that may threaten, and if seized, depend upon a quick cure.

One teaspoonful of Ready Relief to a wineglass of water, is more stimulating, invigorating, and strengthening than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.—*The Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle* says, There is probably no institution in the country so successful, or which is established on a more permanent basis, and gives promise of greater usefulness, than the Iron City Commercial College of this city.—The unusual facilities here afforded, the superior qualifications of the Principals, who besides being upright gentlemen, are also experienced Teachers and practical business men, offer a combination of advantages nowhere surpassed, if equaled, in the country.

—MARRIED—

BEEGLE—SMITH.—On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. Daniel Beegle, of Bedford tp., to Miss Ann Rebecca Smith, of Friend's Cove.

—DIED—

DEVORE.—On the 8th inst., in Friend's Cove, Mr. John Devore, aged 38 years, 8 months and 8 days.

SMITH.—On the 12th inst., Eve Elizabeth, infant daughter of Nathaniel and Susan Smith, aged 13 days.

MOWER.—In Bedford Borough, July 22, 1863, Mrs. ANNA M. MOWER.

Mrs. Mower was endowed with more than ordinary intellect and virtue. Despising the maxim "assume a virtue if you have it not," her excellences were the outgrowth of her own character. Her rare truthfulness, integrity and honor, were the result of conscientiousness.—Uncompromising with evil, yet tender of the reputation and feelings of others; devoted to her own family, but not selfishly regardless of the welfare of others, she had a heart to feel for all the varied ills of humanity. Her benevolence was of the true gospel type, self-sacrificing and unostentatious. Solicitous to conceal her good deeds, as others are their evil, she followed the Savior's injunction "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." She had been a sufferer for a long period, but when the message came for her departure, it found her relying wholly upon Christ for acceptance and salvation. Calmly, peacefully, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving to her family and friends the memory of her virtues, and the hope of a blissful re-union hereafter.

"No farther seek her merits to disclose,
Or draw her frailties from their dread abode,
Where they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of her Father and her God."

GEPHART.—On the 16th inst., WILLIE WATSON, son of John Thomas and ANN ELIZA Gephart, aged 3 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Willie is not dead but sleeps—his body sleeps in the dust, whilst his pure spirit has been attracted by the Savior's hand of love to a brighter, fairer home than this. Fond parents, the blessed Shepherd has taken your little lamb to his bosom, and has made him one of the fold of the redeemed. You may in faith look towards the holy city, and "within its gates of pearl see your little one that has been taken from you, a pure, beatified spirit, robed in celestial beauty, with a crown on his head and a harp in his hand, beckoning to you to come up thither." Follow the call—it is God's call—press hard after, and you and your child will dwell together. He was a pleasant child, and on earth you will no more hear his sweet voice sing "I want to be an angel," but around the throne he stands among the angel band, "so glorious and so bright."

DEATH OF SERGEANT STUCKEY.—The following letter from Capt. Stuckey, of the 138th P. V., relating the circumstances of his cousin Serg't. Stuckey's death, we publish with pleasure, mingled with regret for the loss of one so young and full of promise:

BRANDY STATION, Va., Dec. 3, 1863.

DEAR COUSIN TILLIE:

I seat myself this evening to communicate to you the mournful intelligence that your brother Simon is dead! Oh! Tillie, but I am sorry to be compelled to communicate this news to you. He was wounded at the battle of Orange Grove, by a musket ball, which entered his side. I saw him fall, and immediately carried him behind the company. Says he to me, "Cap., I am shot!" I called Serg't. Fisher and Corp. Ferguson to carry him off the field, which they did immediately. He talked a little spell with me while the men were starting off with him. Says he, "Cap., I will die. Write to Tillie and tell her I am going to heaven—you know I always told you I would go there." I saw he was mortally wounded, and when he and I parted, the balls were falling around us as thick as hail, and the last words he spoke to me were—"Cap., take my body home, will you?" I said I would, if such a thing was possible." He was carried back to the hospital, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 27th of November, and we were kept under fire until one hour after night. I never got to see the Orderly after we parted on the battle-field, until we got back here to-day, on this afternoon. He died to-day at 11 o'clock. He asked Dr. Cady to write to you, which the Dr. did this evening. I am satisfied that he had all the medical attention that was of any avail. Dr. Watson dressed his wound in the first place,—and I saw the Dr. (that is, Will Watson) the next day, when he told me he would see that he was taken care of, which I felt satisfied he would do, and that eased my mind some, to know that if I could not be with him that he was in the hands of Will Watson.

Lieut. Gump expects to start home sometime to-morrow with his remains. Now, Tillie, we have this consolation, to know that he is in heaven. He was, I know, a very kind affectionate brother, and was a true and dear friend of mine. But he is now at rest in heaven, while we are still in this troublesome world.—Think of this, Tillie, in your bereavement, and know that I, your cousin, John, deeply sympathize with you all. I know very well how you all loved him, and none, except your folks at home, knew him as well as I—and *I* knew him but to love him—the longer we were together the more attached we became. But we all must part some time, and when we are prepared to die, I think it is a pleasure.

It is getting cold now, and I must close, hoping soon to hear from you. I will write to uncle George when we get a little settled.

I am, respectfully, your cousin,
JOHN S. STUCKEY.

For the Gazette.

In Memory of Sergeant Jacob Whip,

Of Co. F, 138th Reg't. P. V., who died Dec. 3, 1863, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863.—During the fight he was foremost in the ranks, and persistently fired his piece, with great coolness, calling on his comrades to "come up and fire," until he fell mortally wounded and was carried from the field. He died happy, enjoying the promise of a home in heaven among the blessed.

A funeral knell is heard again,
Another comrade's dead;
A dirge, how sad the accents speak,
As time is onward sped.

Though dead, he lives in memories past,
A monument to time,
More lasting than the ancients' towers
Where'er they built their shrine.

When in the battle's furious strife,
He nothing seemed to fear,
The death he dealt among his foes,
Caused many a bitter tear.

He fell as brave men always fall,
His face unto his foes;
And fighting for his country's flag,
Whate'er her weal or woes.

He died with calm and peaceful thoughts,
Unto his fate resigned,
Assured when death relieved his pain,
No arrow left behind.

And now a long and last farewell,
Oh! how it pains my heart,
To think that tyrant, monster, death,
Our comrades from us part,

Oh, parents do not grieve for him,
Or mourn his solemn fate.
Though death hath reft you of a son,
His is a heavenly state.

Oh! brothers wipe the falling tear,
And check the moaning sigh;
Oh! sisters meet your brother where
The angels are on high.

C. P. CALHOUN.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

FRIDAY, 15th OF JANUARY, 1864,

the following described real estate: A tract of land in Monroe township, containing 250 ACRES and 81 Perches, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, and also, an apple orchard thereon, known as the "John Mills Farm," and of which the said Mills died seized.

TERMS—One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to be at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Guardian of Minors.

December 10, 1863.

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Mill property in Southampton township; the improvements are a NEW GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, in good running order, a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, WARE HOUSE and Stable; and sixty-five acres of land, about 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance well timbered. This property lies on the line of Fulton county, three miles from the Maryland pike and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and Cumberland canal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, residing in Bedford, or Joseph Leasure, on the premises.

JOHN NELSON.

December 25, 1863.—4ts

Last Notice!

All persons indebted to J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., either by note or book account will please settle before the first of January, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

December 25, 1863.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

Office Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1863.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

The Board of School Directors of the Borough of Bloody Run will, until the 20th day of January, 1864, receive sealed proposals for building a new School House, of brick, two stories in height, and to contain several rooms. The plan and specification can be seen by calling on the Secretary of the Board.

J. A. MANN, Sec'ry.

Bloody Run, Dec. 24, 1863.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough for the year 1862.

JOHN BORDER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1862:

DR.

To cash received from former Treasurer, H. Nicodemus,	$19 24
To amount received from R. D. Barclay on Judgment against Agnew,	20 16
To amount from Nicodemus as collector	91 50
To amount from Levi Agnew on judg't,	15 81
To amount from collector H. Nicodemus	240 02
To amount from Agnew, Smith and Nicodemus	42 95
To amount from H. Nicodemus	102 62
Total	$541 31

CR.

By amount paid J. Palmer for Garretson for cement	$ 2 20
Paid J. Palmer salary as clerk, stationery, &c.,	23 00
Paid Daniel Beard auditor's fees	3 00
Paid W. R. King do	3 00
Paid H. Nicodemus for swearing in officers	3 75
Paid H. Nicodemus as adm'r of S. H. Tate for recording deed	6 94
Paid D. Over for printing	3 55
Paid John Minnich bill of work	3 50
Paid Daniel Shuck for hauling dirt	12 00
Paid for digging foundation for hay scales	10 25
Paid Levi Agnew one year's salary as water master	62 50
Paid for digging ditch, laying pipes, &c.,	13 12
Paid J. R. Durborrow for printing	10 00
Paid D. Borber salary for attending town clock	20 00
Paid Samuel Boor for posts for hay scales	8 00
Paid H. C. Reamer for record book	5 00
Paid James Curbov for work on Pitt st.	32 00
Paid B. F. Meyers for printing	12 00
Paid D. Clouse for walling foundation for hay scales	11 75
Paid Patrick Wall for carting at hay scales	3 00
Paid John Border salary as treasurer	120 00
Total	$311 99
Balance due borough	$29 32

Statement of money due to Bedford Borough on the first day of April, 1863

Balance due borough on duplicates of 1860 and 1861	$726 14
Due from H. Nicodemus collector on duplicate of 1862	3 10
Due from A. J. Sansom, weigh master, on settlement April 22, 1863,	$25 43½
Aggregate of outstanding moneys due borough up to April 1, 1863,	784 99½

The above is subject to exonerations and credits by check to be made on duplicates of 1860, '61 & '62.

The undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Bedford do hereby certify that in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, met at the office of John Palmer, Esq., in said borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between John Border, Treasurer of the Borough, and said Borough, as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 17th day of December, 1863.

LEWIS SAUPP,
N. J. LYONS,
Auditors.

Attest—
JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

SIX TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Directors of Monroe township wish to employ 6 competent teachers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply immediately.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Sec'ry.

Dec. 25, 1863.

Programme of Bedford Borough and Township Institute, Dec. 26th, 1863.

1. Vocal Music.
2. Report: How to secure attention in recitation—John Songster.
3. Criticisms.
4. Orthography: Class drill—E. F. Kerr.
5. Criticisms.
6. Report: Drawing—Samuel Amos.
7. Criticisms.
8. Geography: Class drill—Miss Jennie Smith.
9. Criticisms.
10. Class drill: Reading—S. Hardman.
11. Criticisms.

E. F. KERR, Pres't.
MISS ELIZA SMITH, Sec'ry.
Bedford, Dec. 18, 1863.

Programme of the Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association, to convene at Bedford, Dec. 28, 1863.

Lecture, Monday evening, By———

Lecture, Tuesday evening, Rev. H. Heckerman, Subject ———

Lecture, Wednesday evening, By B. F. Meyers. Subject, *The writings of Edgar Allan Poe.*

Lecture, Thursday evening, Rev. B. F. Sample, Subject, *Education and Christianity, in their relations to Civilization.*

Lecture, Friday evening, Rev. T. Heyden, Subject, *Education: Its true basis.*

Report: Best methods of conducting Teacher's Examination.

J. C. Long, John Kreighbaum, Miss M. Snowberger, D. R. Brumbaugh.

Report: What extent of knowledge should entitle Teachers to each of the marks on the temporary certificate. J. W. Hughes, Wm. Vaughan, J. C. Clarkson.

Report: District Institutes, John Songster, Adam Koontz, Adam Ickes.

Report: The importance of uniformity of Text Books. John Irvin, Wm. C. Smith, Samuel Hoyman, Miss C. Devore, Miss L. Spencer.

Essay. Miss Mary Statler, Subject, Importance of self-government in School Government.

Essay: Miss Mary Holderbaum.

Essay: Miss L Blackburn—Subject, "The teacher's duty in reference to the manners of his pupils."

Essay: Miss Maggie McCleary—Subject, "The teacher and his reward."

Essay: Miss V. A. Younkin.

Essay: Miss E. Smith—Subject, "The teacher's duty with reference to moral instruction."

Essay: Miss Annie Madara.

Essay: Miss Nancy Long—Subject, "The teacher *in doors* and *out doors*."

Essay: Miss Kate Walker.

Essay: Miss B Snowberger—Subject, "Necessity of daily preparation."

Essay: Miss M. O'Conner—Subject, "Primary teaching."

Essay: J. E. Satterfield—Subject, "Does the popularity of a school indicate its excellence?"

Essay: Prof. Hunter.

Essay: John T. Keagy.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Dec. 18. Ch'n. Bus. Com.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel McMullen, late of North Woodberry township, Bedford county, now Blair county, dec'd., to wit: Mary, intermarried with Harry Gates, now deceased, and leaving a daughter, Sarah, intermarried with John E. Satterfield, residing in the county of Bedford, William McMullen, residing in Clarion county, Pa., Elizabeth, intermarried with Johnson McClelland, since deceased, leaving children whose names and residence are unknown, but are believed to reside in Carroll county in the state of Indiana, Susan and Sarah, both since dead, without lawful issue, Gerald McKiernan, and William Lapin McKiernan, children of Catharine (an heir) and Wm. McKiernan, residing in Douglas county, Kansas, Samuel McMullen and Nancy Jane Tussey, widow of James Tussey, residing in Douglas county, Kansas, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (8th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Samuel McMullen, dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1863.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Shroyer, late of Londonderry township, dec'd., to wit: Jacob Shroyer, William Shroyer, residing in Maryland, John Shroyer, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Tinnie, wife of Philip Klitz, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Polly Gommell, wife of Peter Gommell, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Elizabeth, widow of William Spealman, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Rachel Castner, wife of John Castner, residing in Bedford co., Pa., Sarah Klitz, wife of Samuel Klitz, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Philip Shroyer, residing in Henry county, Iowa, Daniel Shroyer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Adam Shroyer, living in Bedford county, Pa., Susan, wife of Jacob Willison, residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in said county on the 2d Monday (8th day) of February next to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Philip Shroyer, dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1863.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

STRAY COW.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Hopewell tp., about the first of November last, a Brindled Muley Cow, medium size, no ear marks observable. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 18.—3t. JACOB STEEL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of said Company in Bedford, on the second Monday (11th day) of January, 1864, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year—The election will open at 2 and close at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'ry.
December 18, 1863.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

Save your Children. No child need die of croup if this syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Pole-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.
December 18, 1863,—1y

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

HOGS — HORSES — CATTLE

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ, Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

CATTLE — HORSES — HOGS

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of John S. Brumbaugh, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, next,

the following valuable real estate, situate in said township, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, being the Mansion Tract, now in the occupancy of Martin and John S. Brumbaugh, containing about one hundred and sixty five acres and allowance, about one hundred and fifteen acres cleared and under good cultivation, with a good large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all other necessary out-buildings thereon.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, adjoining the above, being the one on which Jacob S. Brumbaugh resides, containing about one hundred and fifty acres and allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation, with a large commodious Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and other out-buildings thereon.

The above tracts are first quality Limestone land, in good condition, with good wells of water, orchards, &c., thereon, and among the most desirable farms in Morrison's Cove, in every respect worthy of the attention of persons desiring to purchase.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a tract of land, adjoining the above, Daniel Miller's heirs and others, known as the "Biddle Tract," containing in all about one hundred and forty-five acres, about one hundred and ten acres cleared and in cultivation mostly good limestone land, lies well, and is desirable farm land, with a good common dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, a large and very strong spring of good water within a short distance of the house, also two orchards of choice fruit.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a lot of ground adjoining the tract last mentioned, and land of John Koontz, containing one hundred and twenty eight and one-half perches, with a new, fast-cutting, geared Saw mill thereon erected, with all the rights and privileges as to water, &c., thereto belonging.

ALSO—The one undivided half part of a small tract of Ridge land, adjoining lands of Adam Fink, David O. Hoover and others, containing in all about thirty eight acres, being timber land, a considerable part being first rate chestnut timber.

The terms, which will be favorable, will be made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous on application to the subscriber. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
Att'y in fact for David Brumbaugh.
December 18, 1863.

Last Notice to Collectors.

All Collectors of the several districts of Bedford county, who have not settled their duplicates up to the year 1863, are hereby notified that unless the same be done by February Court, they will be proceeded against without respect to persons, as the law directs. This is positively the last notice.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 18, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Houck, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1, A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Philip Hardman, H. Brandt, Frederick Rice's heirs, George Elliott and others, marked in Inquisition on said estate "A," containing 171 acres and 67 perches.

No. 2, A TRACT OF LAND,

being part of a larger tract adjoining the above, Jones and others, marked in inquisition "B," containing 177 acres and 69 perches.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest.

For further particulars inquire of, or address Jos. W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned living near the premises.

AMOS GROSS,
JOHN B. HARDINGER,
Dec. 18. Adm'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10, o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: One tract of land containing Seventy eight acres, more or less, about forty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, and log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Wertz, Christian Carn, Jacob Beard, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

ALSO.—One Lot of Ground in the town of Bedford fronting about Sixty feet on West Street, and extending back about two hundred and forty feet with *two one story houses* frame Stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Levi Agnew, on the South and lot of Eben Pennell on the North, Situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James McMullin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec., 18, 1863. Sheriff.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Napier township, about the 20th of October last, a red and white spotted heifer, the right ear cropped and a half crop and slit in the left ear; also, a dark brindled muley heifer, without any mark, both one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 18. JACOB KOONS.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, sometime in September last, three head of cattle, two of them red, the other brindled, the one has a piece off the left ear, the others have no marks perceptible. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS DRENNING.
December 18, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2d day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

One lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 60 feet on the south side of Pitt street, with a two story dwelling house with back building attached and frame stable thereon erected, and lot extending back about 240 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Samuel Shuck on the east, and lot of A. J. Sansom and wife on the west, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Charlotte Radebaugh.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Dec. 4, 1863.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Bloody Run, on

Saturday, the 26th day of December 1863,

the following described real estate, late the property of Josiah Baughman, dec'd., to wit: The one undivided half part of a lot of ground being lot No. 17, in the general plan of Bloody Run, fronting 66 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road and running back 165 feet to a sixteen and a half feet alley, adjoining said alley on the north, lot of William Lysinger on the east, and a 40 feet street on the west, with Foundry buildings thereon erected, and known as the Bloody Run Foundry.—This property contains all the patterns, flasks, engine, training lathe, and every thing complete for a Foundry.

Also, the undivided half of a lot of ground in Bloody Run, adjoining James Steckman on the west, and fronting 73 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road, adjoining on the east a street 49½ feet wide, and extending back 165 feet to a 16½ feet alley, and being 73 feet wide along said alley, with a frame dwelling house and wash house thereon erected. Possession to be given on the first day of February, 1864. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow of Josiah Baughman, deceased, one-third of the balance in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Guardian of the minor children Josiah Baughman, dec'd.
December 4, 1863.

At the same time and place the subscriber will offer the other undivided half of said properties so as to give to the purchasers a complete title to the whole thereof.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, in said county, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1863,

inst., the following real estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit: A Tract of Land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stoff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 30 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn, and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES, Adm'r.
Dec. 4, 1863—4t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for 1863 of the different boroughs and townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the Board of Military Auditors at the house of Col. John Hafer, in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of January, 1864, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made for Militia Taxes. And be it known that no exonerations will be made after the session of said Board.

LEMUEL EVANS, Pres't.
Nov. 27, 1863. Board Military Auditors.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

Monday, December 28th, 1863,

all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 156 acres and 70 perches, net measure, with a good Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, a fine apple orchard on the premises, being the Mansion property of said deceased.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 110 acres and 156 perches, net measure, and having a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 15 acres and 13 perches, net measure, with a good Tenant House, Double Frame Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected—there is also a good apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

The above properties are all well watered, are in a good state of cultivation, and favorably located within a short distance of the Rail Road at Bloody Run. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Nov. 27, 1863. Administrator.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863,

the real estate of Michael Fluck, dec'd., containing, 146 ACRES and 22 perches, neat measure. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. A good spring of never failing water is upon the premises. About one-half of the land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and is located within two miles of the rail road. Terms—one-third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments.

SAMUEL S. FLUKE,
Dec. 4, 1863—4t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Peter Hillegas, jr., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, *of P,*
November 20—6t Administrators.

STRAY SHEEP.

Taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, about the first of September last, three Sheep, having a hole in the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.

CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD.
December 11, 1863.

French all Wool Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and all Wool Overshirts for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,
SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,
INVIGORATE,
And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease,	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder	Dimness of Sight,	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lowns' of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation	Amenorrhoea,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Billious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——rs', and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or Smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these Pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for these are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with fresh and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

100 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT,
Just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
October 30, 1863.

CLOTHING.

Go to Cramer & Co's, and look at their immense supply of CLOTHING, before you purchase.
November 20.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
Of Unseated Lands in Bedford County.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, "Directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands, and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed 29th March, 1824, the Commissioners of the county of Bedford hereby give notice that the subjoined list of Unseated lands purchased by the Commissioners of said county at Treasurer's sales, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Said sale to be continued until all are disposed of.

Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.
	BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.		
383¾	Jacob Funk	67	John Keen
266	Israel Cossell	300	Andrew Mann
150	Matthew Taylor	400	John Ross
	Broad Top.		
400	James Patton	160	Josiah Dungan
400	Robert Sharp	406	Jacob Meyers
97	Abr'm Kerns	16	Wm. Figard
300	Barclay & Foster	431	Thos Montgomery
150	David Lane	396	James Razor
189	Francis Moans	449	Isaac Herr
	Colerain.		
424	William Scott	439	David Hessner
406	Christian Diehl	53	Frederick Smith
100	Jacob Mechtley	64	J. H. Shoenberger
399	John Smith		
	Cumberland Valley.		
393-112p	Geo. Davis	419-108p	John Lewis
399-115p	Wm. Lewis	444-16p	John Piper
354-128p	Robt Lewis	364	Steele Sample
	Hopewell.		
20	John McCumpson	12	Henry Gates
100	Martin Moans	—	Ebenezer Lewis
433	John Moans	422	Bernard Moans
380	Francis Moans	428	Geo. Hawker
50	Jacob Meyers	440	John Razor
440	John Stane	400	James Todd
400	David'n Wishard	2460	Wm. Lane
—	John Montgomery	250	Isaac Barndollar
402	Samuel Herr	51	John Burgart
443	James Dilworth	400	Wm. Richards
440	Samuel Tate, sr.	325	John Razor
227	Z. Moans	250	Timothy Moans
209	Israel Moans		
	Harrison.		
150	Matthias Holler	70	Kegg & Harrier
50	Geo. W. Powell	362-50p	Wm. Piper
101½	J. Garretson & A. Sheats		
	Liberty		
400	Swoope & King	448	Maria Alberti
375	Hannah Alberti	400	James Entriken
40	W. T. Daugherty	400	Edward Alberti
150	Stephen Kerr		
	Londonderry.		
198	John McHaffey	400	Rachel Elener
453	Elizabeth Golden	442	John Sample
457	Robert Sample	339	Abram Fry
	Monroe.		
169	Henry Mills	260	James Mountain
158	Michael Heavener	176	Jacob Kissell
20	David Fletcher	164	Jacob A. Wink
185	Sansom Wink	499	John Treves
335	Jacob Martin		
	Napier.		
100	Gabriel Hull	30	Gabriel Hull
150	Thos Griffith	265	M. Riffle
439	Henry Ritter	406	John Davidson
409	John Potter	398	John Little
150	John O'Neal	188	John Stull
149	John Blackley	123	Stuckey's heirs
	Providence East.		
223	James Ensley	50	Abm. Buzzard
18	James Ensley	75	John Hanks
400	Jacob Zimmerman	100	Ephraim Hixon
50	T. Hixon	40	Elisha Barton
	Providence West.		
300	King's heirs		
	Providence.		
300	Well & Clevinger	300	John Harden
333	Sarah Williams	301	Lemuel Gustine
400	Isaac Cavin	429	John Carver
250	John Miller	418	Thos. DeWesse
140	Samuel Crossen	266	L. Martin
398	Thomas Cavin	102	T. Logan
402	Isaac Cavin	314	John McCartney
447	H. Alberti		
	St. Clair.		
389	William Brown	407	Robert Gordon
419½	John Lynn	406½	John Giles
	Southampton.		
409	Gust. Tomm	405	Nicholas Tomm
419	Titus Tomm	439	Jos. Cooper
439	Jas. Reed, jr.	305	Reany Brenthad
434¼	Corn. Cooper	503	Arthur Brown
200	James Heyden	200	Thomas Heyden
400	Wm. Brown	401½	John Kerr
439	Wm. Reed	404	Daniel Huff
339	Stephen Reed		
	Union.		
396	Adam Black	322	Michael Shimer
400	Michael Shimer	400	Stephen Clark
100	John Little	438	Alex. Irwine
407	Wm. McClane	406	A. Mann
	Woodberry Middle.		
400	P. Shoenberger	50	John Todd
100	Jacob Snively	13	Jacob Huffman
10	Adam Souder	100	Heffley's heirs
10	Martin Hysong	40	John Watt
400	Margaret Montgomery		
	Woodberry South.		
447	John Harden	474	John Chaney
440	Ignatius Harden	432	Isabella Davis
441	Wm. Piper	444	Elizabeth Piper
429	Joseph Moans	476	Alex. Moans
445	Stephen Moans	460	Samuel Moans
474	Wm. Montgomery		
	Woodberry.		
106	Henry Swoope	421	Alex. Boyd
346	Wm. Montgomery	432	Han. Montgomery

The following tracts, now in Fulton county, were purchased by the Commissioners prior to the erection of said county, and will be offered for sale at the above named time and place:

Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.
	Ayr.		
100	Daniel Metzler	2 Lots	E. Wallace
	Bethel.		
442	Benj. Green	439	Jos. Reed
383	N. Scank	439½	J. Ward
439	D. Reed	114½	Wm. Powers
439	Harry Ward	398	Adam Ward
439	Abram Ward	431	Jas. Huff
462	Peter Huff	409	Robert Reed
434	Nathan Reed	426	Wm. Thomas
439	Wm. Loo (McKee)		
	Dublin.		
440	John King	15	John Harmon
160	Ephraim Zingler	424	G. Wild
	On Sidling Hill.		
406	Andrew Logan		

The two tracts following are in Greenfield township, Blair county:

383	John Thomson	440	Jas. Graham

Given under our hands at Bedford, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1863.

P. J. SHOEMAKER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOHN G. FISHER, *Clerk.*

260687

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such
as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

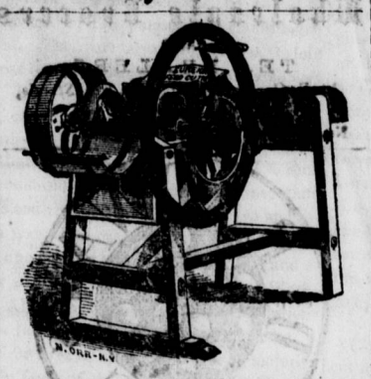
Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL NOW made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation. Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

October 16, 1863—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

***Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY.



Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large botties at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,
Containing in all 500 acres of
LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings, One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills Creak Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 5TH STREETS,
Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

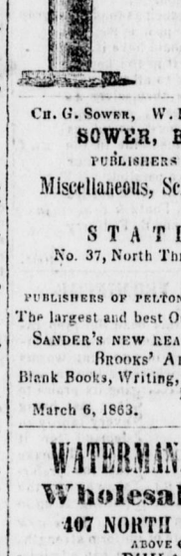
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wa-Papers.

March 6, 1863.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



Black,	*Magenta,*
Dark Blue,	*Maroon,*
Light Blue,	*Orange,*
French Blue,	*Pink,*
Claret Brown,	*Purple,*
Dark Brown,	*Royal Purple,*
Light Brown,	*Salmon,*
Snuff Brown,	*Scarlet,*
Crimson,	*Slate,*
Dark Drab,	*Solferino,*
Light Drab,	*Violet,*
Dark Green,	*Yellow.*
Light Green,	

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LUNTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A
FINE
ASSORTMENT
OF CUTLERY, TABLE
AND POCKET KNIVES;
ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,
CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;
FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,
PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;
FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT
TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,
AND TOOLS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, TO-
GETHER WITH
PEGS OF
DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

for which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf